

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,  
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year,  
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JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereo-  
typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at  
the lowest rates.

Volume XXXII..... No. 120

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome  
street.—THE BRASS BAND.  
GERMAN THEATRE, 40 and 42 Bowery.  
PARODY ON DR. JOHNSON AND HIS WORK.  
IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD  
FAIR'S GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS IN COSTUME.  
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth ave-  
nue.—MR. F. SCHUBERT'S LECTURE AND CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 526 Broadway, opposite  
the Metropolitan Hotel.—THE BRASS BAND.  
THE NEW YORK MINSTRELS, 121 Nassau street, between  
Broadway and Nassau.—THE BRASS BAND.  
THE NEW YORK MINSTRELS, 121 Nassau street, between  
Broadway and Nassau.—THE BRASS BAND.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West  
Twenty-fourth street.—JULIUS AND GUSTAV'S MINSTRELS.  
THE NEW YORK MINSTRELS, 121 Nassau street, between  
Broadway and Nassau.—THE BRASS BAND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—CONTO  
VOCALISME, NERVO MINSTRELS, BELLEROS, BALLET DIVER-  
TISSEMENT, AC.—THE POINT FEMALE JACK SHIRAZERS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at  
Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT  
AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE STREETS OF NEW  
YORK.

ROULETTE OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—RHOPHAN MRS.  
STEWART, BALLADS AND PLEASURES.—SHADOW FANTASIES.

THE RUYAN YAMLAUX, Union Hall, corner of  
Twenty-third street and Broadway.—THE BRASS BAND.  
THE NEW YORK MINSTRELS, 121 Nassau street, between  
Broadway and Nassau.—THE BRASS BAND.

NEW YORK MUSICAL AND SATURDAY, 618 Broadway.  
HEAD AND RIGHT ARM.—THE BRASS BAND.  
THE NEW YORK MINSTRELS, 121 Nassau street, between  
Broadway and Nassau.—THE BRASS BAND.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 30, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The NEW YORK HERALD establishment is now  
located in the new HERALD Building, corner of  
Broadway and Ann street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in  
order to have their advertisements properly class-  
ified they should be sent in before half-past eight  
o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-  
day evening, April 29.

England, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia and the  
King of Holland (as Grand Duke of Luxembourg) are to  
be represented in the European Congress which is to  
assemble in London to settle the territorial dispute  
between France and Prussia. The basis of conference  
embraces four clauses, one of which is that "France  
is not to enlarge her present boundaries." The fortress  
of Luxembourg is to be evacuated by the Prussians and  
disarmed, and the future political status of the Grand  
Duchy defined. The final decision of the Congress is  
to be guaranteed by all the Powers represented.

Congress closed at 91 for money in London. United  
States first-tentatives were at 71 in London, 70 in Frank-  
fort, and 50 in Paris. French renties were at 67 1/2, 50c.  
at noon.

The Liverpool cotton market was active, with a large  
trade. Middling uplands closed at 12 1/2 pence. The  
advice from Manchester are favorable. Breadstuffs  
firm. Provisions improved and firm.

By mail we have an interesting report of the effect  
produced in St. Petersburg of the news of the Russian  
American coast treaty, with an analysis of an impor-  
tant communication from General Changarier, published in  
the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris, on the subject of  
the French Army reorganization bill and the true mili-  
tary force of the empire.

The Paris *Debate* gives a telegram announcing the near  
approach of a revolutionary movement in Rome, which  
confirms the statement of the same fact by our special  
correspondent in his letter from Rome, published in the  
Herald on the 23d of April.

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen had no meeting yesterday  
afternoon, in consequence of a quorum not appearing at  
roll call, and the President immediately declared the  
Board adjourned, without day.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution  
was adopted rejecting Mr. Robert's protest against the  
legality of the vote recording the ordinance in relation  
to granting licenses. The resolution providing for the  
issuing of ten thousand copies of the Corporation Man-  
ual, at a cost of over \$50,000, was passed. The Cor-  
poration Council was requested to inform the Board what  
applications have been made for the opening of streets  
above Fifth-ninth street.

The Board appointed by the Legislature on the 22d of  
April last, consisting of the Mayors of New York and  
Brooklyn, the Commissioners of Quarantine and the  
Board of Health, to select a location for a quarantine  
station for the erection of buildings for the detention of  
passengers who arrive at this port in ships having con-  
tagious diseases on board, yesterday went down the bay  
in a tug for that purpose. Owing to the severity of the  
weather the members of the board were not able to land  
at those places, and in consequence appointed a sub-  
committee of five to make an examination at a future  
time and report their decision to the board.

The Swedish man-of-war *Gefle* arrived at this port on  
Sunday for the purpose of further instructing her ser-  
vants in the art of practical seamanship.

The Gardner will case was submitted to the jury yester-  
day, after addresses reviewing the testimony by  
Messrs. Brady and Evans and a charge from the judge.  
At a late hour last night the jury had not closed their  
deliberations.

Judge Shipman sat yesterday morning in the United  
States Circuit Court, for the trial of cases. A jury was  
in attendance, but no case was ready for hearing the  
court adjourned till to-day.

In the case of *James Phillips vs. the Mayor, &c.*, an  
action in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the  
sum of \$4,588 33 for services rendered as Inspector of  
Unsafe Buildings during a period of twenty-two  
months, Judge Daly yesterday decided adversely to the  
plaintiff, on the ground that the office had been  
abolished prior to time for the which compensation is  
claimed.

In the General Sessions yesterday James Brooks, a  
notorious hotel thief, was convicted of burglary, and  
sent to the State Prison for ten years.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, of the Anchor line,  
will sail from pier No. 20 North river, at noon to-day,  
with passengers for Glasgow and Liverpool.

The Anchor line steamship *United Kingdom*, Captain  
Smith, will leave pier No. 20 North river, to-day (Tuesday),  
at noon, for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at London-  
derry to land passengers and mails.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship  
*Louisiana*, Captain Harrington, will sail to-morrow  
(Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, for Liverpool,  
calling at Queenstown.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold was ex-  
acted, and after opening at 134 1/2, closed at 135.

Business yesterday in commercial circles was mod-  
erate. Domestic produce was generally steady and firm,  
while merchandise was rather active. Coffee was dull  
and heavy. Cotton was active and 2c. higher. On  
Change gold was firm. Wheat ruled quiet but steady.  
Corns were 1c. 3/4c. heavy. Oats were heavy. Pork was

a shade easier, while beef and lard remained steady.  
Freights were dull. Whiskey nominal. Petroleum was  
dull and irregular.

With a supply not exceeding 1,425 head, the market  
for beef cattle ruled firm, and the prices current last  
week at this date were fully maintained. Extra sold  
at 15c, a 16c, occasionally at 18c; first quality,  
12c, 13c, 14c, fair to good do. 15c, 16c, 17c, and com-  
mon do. 18c, 19c. The market for mutton was less  
active, and prices were quite nominal. We quote the  
range 24c a 25c. Owing to the large receipts and the  
limited demand the market for veal calves ruled heavy,  
and prices were fully 2c. per lb. lower. We quote first  
quality, 10c; prime, 9c, 9 1/2c, and inferior to com-  
mon, 8c. Sheep and lambs were in fair demand at  
firmer prices, being about 1/2c. per lb. higher. We quote  
the average prices of sheared sheep 7c, 8c, 9c, and  
wooled do. 8c, 10c. The hog market was moderately  
active at about former prices. Ten car loads were on  
sale at the Fortieth street yards yesterday, all of which  
were sold at prices ranging from 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c, the  
latter for heavy prime corn fed. The total receipts  
were 5,135 hogs, 62 milch cows, 2,065 veal calves,  
7,990 sheep and lambs, and 15,708 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Tampico to the 17th inst. state that  
Juarez had confirmed the previously reported attempt  
of Maximilian to cut his way out of Querétaro and his sub-  
sequent repulse.

Our special correspondent in British Honduras, dating  
at Belize on the 8th of April, states that a number of  
Indians were to be placed on trial for their lives on dif-  
ferent capital charges connected with the late raids on  
the colonies. The Indians were held at Belize. The  
weather was very dry and the people were suffering from  
the drought. Sugar was coming in very fast. Ameri-  
can gold was at four from five per cent premium.  
Despatches from the neighborhood of the Indian  
troubles say that the Crow Indians can be kept quiet  
only while there is a large armed force present. The  
village of the Cheyennes, where Hancock's troops have  
been encamped, was burned on the 26th inst.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided adverse to the  
suit of Perigue against the Commonwealth of Massa-  
chusetts, which is a case contesting the right of that  
State to deprive the retail sale of liquor in her territory.  
The opinion in this case decides that a government tax  
on liquor sold does not authorize the trade, if such sales  
are prohibited by State laws, and that the Exchequer law  
of Massachusetts is not in conflict with the constitution of  
the United States.

Another mingling of whites and blacks en masse oc-  
curred at Columbia, South Carolina, yesterday, when  
conservative speeches were made and conservative resolu-  
tions were adopted. A colored orator said that, de-  
spite the education of the past, he was convinced the  
Southern gentleman was the negro's best friend.

A law suit against Gen. McDowell was recently decided  
in California by rendering him liable to damages for  
arresting and imprisoning persons who expressed exulta-  
tion over the assassination of President Lincoln, and he  
now goes to suit against him for similar causes all over  
the States.

The firm of J. Sheenbeck & Co., of Richmond, Va.,  
against whom an attachment was recently levied by  
Messrs. Clifton & Co. of New York, for \$48,000, and in  
consequence of which their store has been closed, have  
taken steps to quash the attachment, and in order to  
indemnify themselves have instituted suit for \$250,000,  
and caused garnishee attachments to be served on about  
two hundred reputed debtors of Clifton & Co. in various  
towns in Virginia.

Bridget Dugan, the alleged murderer of Ellen Coriel,  
wife of Dr. A. C. Coriel, at New Market, N. J., in last  
February, was yesterday brought before the Middlesex  
county Oyer and Terminer, New Brunswick, for trial,  
which, at request of counsel for accused, was postponed  
until May 20.

Samuel H. Woots and John H. Rogers, indicted for  
alleged embezzling of funds belonging to the National  
Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, were placed on trial in  
that city yesterday. Woots pleaded guilty, and the  
case of Rogers was postponed until to-day.

The strike among the foundry men in Pittsburgh ter-  
minated yesterday by the mill owners agreeing to give the  
workmen the same prices as formerly.

A fire in Benham, Texas, recently destroyed almost  
the entire business portion of the town.

The London Conference.

For the present, then, we are not to have  
war. Prussia and France are not going to  
fight. Luxembourg is not to be a *casus belli*.  
The gentle voice of England's Queen has inter-  
fered; and like true chevaliers, as they are,  
Napoleon and William and Bismarck have con-  
sented to a conference. This is as it ought to  
be. The Luxembourg difficulty, for reasons  
which the HERALD has already explained,  
should never have been allowed to have had  
even the appearance of disturbing the peace of  
Europe.

Seriously speaking, however, it is well that a  
conference is to be held. Great dangers, and  
even catastrophes, have more than once in the  
world's history arisen from little causes. The  
threatened cause in this instance was undoubt-  
edly trifling; and although we are not to have  
war, war was never more imminent. Nor is  
it too much to say that if the torch had been  
applied at Luxembourg the conflagration must  
have grown until Europe, from the North Sea  
to the Mediterranean, and from the Buxine to  
the Atlantic, would have been wrapped in its  
destructive embrace. In a recent speech Sir  
Archibald Alison, the world-renowned his-  
torian of Europe—than whom, notwithstanding  
the many and even serious faults of his history,  
no man living is better qualified to speak of the  
conflicting elements of European society—well  
and truthfully showed the dangers to be ap-  
prehended from the inordinate growth of any  
one Power. Absorption might go on, annexa-  
tion might follow annexation, until the nation-  
alities should disappear in one powerful and  
grinding despotism. We apprehend no such  
danger until Europe throughout all her bor-  
ders becomes wedded to republican institu-  
tions. But then we shall have nothing to  
apprehend; for when that change shall  
have passed over the public mind  
of the various nationalities, unity and central-  
ization will be blessings rather than the reverse.

In the meantime, however, the inordinate  
growth of any one Power is to be looked upon  
as a real source of danger. Its certain effect  
would be to foment heart-burnings and jeal-  
ousies among the different Powers, and to keep  
the entire continent in a state of continuous  
excitement and terror. If, in spite of the civiliza-  
tion of the nineteenth century, the reign of the  
sword were to be resumed and might were to  
become right, the weaker Powers would have  
good cause to be alarmed for the continuance  
of their separate and independent existence.  
They would one by one be absorbed; and al-  
though the conflict betwixt the greater Powers  
might be long and doubtful, that very conflict  
is the thing which the European populations  
have occasion to dread. It would ruin their  
property, cramp their energies, decimate their  
population, desolate their hearts, bring sorrow  
to their homes, and throw their civilization  
backward for a long and indefinite period.

It is well, therefore, that a conference should  
be preferred to an open appeal to arms. It  
may be instrumental, not only in averting pre-  
sent dangers, but in establishing the peace of  
Europe on a more solid and enduring basis.  
The treaties of 1815, it was supposed, had,  
if not permanently, at least for a period of in-  
definite length, settled the question of the balance  
of power. France had been for a season the  
source of Europe. France was accordingly  
narrowed in her boundaries, and in a  
variety of ways crippled in her strength. The  
events which have transpired within the last  
few years have to many minds rendered it

doubtful whether, after all, the balance of  
power was not too much in the hands of France.  
With a disunited Italy on the one hand and a  
disunited Germany on the other, France cer-  
tainly had little cause to be dissatisfied with her  
position. The treaties of 1815 are no more. Italy  
is no longer a number of diverse and con-  
flicting principalities, but a united and power-  
ful monarchy. Germany, from being prostrate,  
helpless and at the mercy of France, has risen  
into a bold and resolute attitude of defiance.  
It would be strange if France were not giving  
signs that she feels her altered position. The  
treaties of 1815, which she so much detested,  
are gone; and Frenchmen of every class and  
of all shades of opinion are surprised that their  
country has not been made stronger, but rather  
weaker, by the change. It is this circumstance  
which renders a new starting point necessary  
both for France and for Europe. The balance  
of power, therefore, will be the principal ques-  
tion which will command the attention of the  
London Conference, and which, more than  
any other, will give tone and character  
to all their proceedings. As it is little  
likely France will take exceptions in  
Germany to what she encouraged and aided in  
Italy, the unification of Germany, under certain  
qualifications, will, it is all but certain, receive  
the sanction of the London Conference, and by  
fresh treaties the equilibrium of power in  
Europe may be more effectually secured than  
for many years has been deemed possible. It  
is not to be imagined, however, that concession  
will all be on the side of France.

There are many outstanding questions which  
demand attention, and the solution of which  
may task to the utmost the skill of the plen-  
ipotentiaries. The Schleswig-Holstein affair is  
not yet settled; and it is not to be doubted that  
one of the results of the conference, unless its  
proceedings be altogether fruitless, will be the  
concession of their rights to the inhabitants of  
the northern part of the united Duchy. The  
treaty of Prague, it is not impossible, may, in  
more than one particular, be reconsidered  
and even modified. The Eastern question,  
though not, perhaps, formally, will be certain-  
ly to be considered; and it will not surprise us  
to find that one of the first fruits of the confer-  
ence is a joint movement by which it is hoped  
to bring the affairs of the East to a definite and  
perhaps permanent settlement.

On whom will devolve the duty of presiding  
in the conference we have yet to learn. Lord  
Stanley is in many respects the most likely man,  
not only in the Cabinet, but in the country. To  
have brought about such an event is a proud  
triumph to the present government, and re-  
flects no small honor on him who is its virtual  
head. To the many honors he has already won,  
Benjamin Disraeli, the Jew Chancellor of the  
English Exchequer, can now add this other, that  
in a crisis of great and imminent peril he was  
instrumental in averting from Europe all the  
horrors of war, and, perhaps, in laying the  
foundation of a firm and lasting peace.

Excitement in the Gold Market.

The telegrams from Europe, indicating war  
one day and peace another, are seized by  
speculators to send gold up or down in the  
market. A number of these individuals live  
through the excitement thus created, and con-  
sequently never fail to exaggerate the im-  
portance of every piece of news that may come  
or which may suit their operations. Last week  
gold was sent up when war appeared probable;  
this week, as there is a prospect of peace, it  
has been suddenly run down five or six per  
cent. Now this is spasmodic only, and inde-  
pendent of the real or relative value of the  
precious metal. These fluctuations have tem-  
porarily some little influence on our com-  
merce with foreign countries, but do not  
affect our internal trade. Gold is simply a  
marketable commodity; our circulating me-  
dium is the currency. With this we carry on all  
our business; and as long as it is steady the  
ups and downs of gold in Wall street are of  
little consequence. If the Secretary of the  
Treasury would cease tinkering with the cur-  
rency, would turn his attention to breaking up  
the infamous national bank monopoly, and  
would keep his eye steadily on a reduction of  
the national debt, gold would gradually de-  
cline, and the business of the country would be  
kept in a healthy condition. With our system  
of currency a war in Europe would produce no  
perceptible effect outside of the "ring" of gold  
gamblers. With that, too, Mr. McCulloch has  
the best opportunity of reducing the debt.

With a contracted currency and gold at par he  
would find much greater difficulties in paying off  
the debt. He will be guilty of a grave error,  
therefore, if he fails to use all the means in his  
power for that purpose now. But it is the  
interest bearing debt he should pay off, and not  
be so anxious to redeem the non-interest bear-  
ing debt. The latter is no burden to us, while  
the former is. We are entirely independent of  
Europe, or of what may take place there, while  
the currency continues to be our circulating  
medium. This is an important fact for the  
Secretary of the Treasury and the business  
community to comprehend.

Where is Juarez?

Mr. Campbell's difficulty in the search for  
the Mexican President is as great as ever.  
Having relinquished his personal attempts for  
some months, and laid himself up in thyme,  
clover, sage and other herbs at New Orleans,  
he is now trying the mare by proxy. Mr.  
Seward insisted that some one should find  
Juarez and keep the bloodhounds from cut-  
ting the white throat of the condemned Emperor.  
Away went Mr. Campbell's messenger as if  
"shot from the deadly level" a gun. But he  
has lost his impetus, and, between care for his  
own throat, climbing mountain passes, and  
venturing the antres vast as deserts of the  
Mexican leader, and the gleaming knife comes  
every hour nearer to the white throat.  
Alas for the messenger! alas! the Minister!  
Alas for the Emperor! alas for everybody!

The Party Papers on Corruption.

All the party papers admit that the most  
foul corruption existed in the late Albany  
Legislature, and yet as the fact came before  
them they were exceedingly puffed to find out  
the cause of the corruption. Wean tell them  
very briefly. For the last twenty years the  
Corporation of this city and third-class com-  
panies have spent ten millions of dollars of the  
people's money—half a million a year—in  
corrupting the Legislature through their lobby  
agencies. During the last session five hun-  
dred and six hundred thousand dollars were  
collected here for that express purpose. That  
is the way the corruption is brought about.

The Momentous Issue before the Supreme Court—The Road to the Gallies.

President Johnson, there is reason to fear, is  
bound for the guillotine. Walker, Sharkey,  
Jenkins, and the other parties in Washington  
who are laboring to get out an injunction from  
the Supreme Court against the execution of the  
reconstruction laws of Congress, are, it is re-  
ported, confident of success. They triumphantly  
point to the Milligan decision. They have  
counted noses, and say that as the great issue  
here involved is substantially the same as in  
the Milligan case—State rights—the division of  
the Court will be the same: five for the injunc-  
tion prayed for and four against it. It is given  
out that the President anticipates such a de-  
cision, and that he desires it, hoping in this  
way to defeat the reconstruction policy of Con-  
gress and to revive his own. Nor would it be  
a matter of surprise if the Court were to issue  
the injunction asked; nor would it, or fifty  
similar injunctions, amount to anything with a  
President resolved to execute the laws, regard-  
less whether four judges or five judges of the  
Supreme Court think this way or that way  
upon a political question, the settlement of  
which belongs exclusively to Congress. But as  
it is probable that the decision indicated, if  
pronounced by five judges against four, will be  
recognized by President Johnson, we may truly  
say that herein lies the greatest danger  
which has menaced the administration and the  
rebel States since the collapse of their Southern  
confederacy.

Whence come these injunction cases in behalf  
of the States of Mississippi and Georgia? They  
come from the President's friends, *par excellence*.  
He hints at these proceedings, or he could have  
stopped them. His Attorney General, in appear-  
ing before the Court for the dismissal of these  
cases, commences his argument with the  
strange confession that his political sympathies  
are not with Congress, Stanton, Grant and  
Pope, but with the cause of State rights, as  
represented by Jenkins, Sharkey and Walker.  
Is not this broadly hinting to the Court the  
wishes of the President? Have we not in this  
extraordinary Attorney General an advocate for  
the government utterly unworthy his position? After plead-  
ing that his sympathies are with the legal  
advisers of the rebellion he ought to have  
thrown up his case, or the Secretary of War  
should have demanded a substitute. But as  
the case for Congress has been left in his hands,  
and as it rests upon his argument, it must be  
decided upon a technicality and a quibble or it  
will be decided against Congress. We say that  
we shall not in the least degree be surprised if  
the Court decide that the execution of these  
Southern reconstruction laws of Congress must  
be stopped, inasmuch as these laws are un-  
constitutional, and therefore null and void.

Looking at the Milligan decision, we are pre-  
pared for this result. Mark, too, the official  
course of the President in the South before and  
after the Milligan decision. Before it the offi-  
cers of the army in the rebel States were given  
a large margin of jurisdiction over civilians  
and civil cases; but it was not so after the  
Court (five to four) had affirmed in that deci-  
sion that, even in a time of civil war, the trial  
and punishment of civilians by military tribu-  
nals in States where the civil courts are open is  
contrary to the constitution. So now, while in  
the absence of any judgment from the Supreme  
Court the President proceeds to the execution of  
these sweeping laws of Congress, we may expect  
that he will gladly obey an injunction  
which will at once vindicate his vetoes and  
give him a chance for turning the tables upon  
Congress. Who are the five judges of the Mil-  
ligan decision? Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Davis  
and Field. The first three of these belong to  
the Saurian epoch of Calhoun, the fourth be-  
longe to the old red sandstone democratic  
formation of General Dix, and the fifth to the  
Dixon and Doolittle conglomerates. Any one  
of these men will do to represent the political  
majority of one in the Court which they com-  
mand. We will, therefore, take Justice  
Clifford as speaking the will of the Court and  
the law to Andrew Johnson. We have in  
Justice Clifford, as a politician and constitu-  
tional expounder, the slavism twin of James  
Buchanan. And is his doom to set aside the  
laws of Congress? The question is absurd.  
What, then, are we to expect if the Supreme  
Court and the President co-operate in set-  
ting aside the "act for the more efficient gov-  
ernment of the rebel States," and with it the  
supplementary bill?

We have not the shadow of a doubt as to  
what will be the remedies of Congress. To  
secure a man in the White House (President  
Wade, of the Senate) who will execute the  
laws, Andrew Johnson, with the reassembling  
of Congress in July, will be hauled up for trial,  
and will be impeached and removed; and in  
order to secure a Supreme Court which will at-  
tend to its law business, and not undertake to  
veto the legislation of Congress passed by a  
two-thirds vote in each house over the Presi-  
dent's vetoes, the Court itself will be recon-  
stituted. Meantime, with the suspension of  
the work, so encouragingly opened, of South-  
ern reconstruction, political confusion, civil  
disorders, violence and crime will be revived  
from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the  
reaction upon the Northern mind will give the  
extremest radicals the control of Congress.  
Thus, after disposing of Andrew Johnson and  
the present fossilized Supreme Court, Congress  
will proceed to what "Old Dad Stevens"  
would call "a mild measure of Southern con-  
fession, for the indemnity of loyal Southerners  
in consequence of the spoils of traitors,  
rebels and robbers."

Such are the results to which Sharkey, Jen-  
kins and Walker are inviting the Supreme  
Court and President Johnson. The Court, upon  
some petty quibble, may escape the logical de-  
mands of the Milligan decision; but if the five  
Milligan judges grant the injunction prayed  
for against Secretary Stanton, General Grant  
and General Pope, then, if President Johnson  
would save himself and the South, he will pay  
no more attention to this presumptuous injunc-  
tion than if it were only a vermillion edict  
from the Emperor of China. Otherwise the in-  
junction road before Mr. Johnson is the road to  
the guillotine.

Historic New Season.

After an absence of several months in the  
West and South, Ristori commences her fare-  
well season in New York at the French theatre  
on Thursday evening. We have already noted  
the success of her progress throughout the coun-  
try. Artistically and peculiarly it was a  
triumph without parallel. Few artists have re-  
ceived so appreciative a recognition even in  
the smaller towns, where one might suppose

that the drama, interpreted in a foreign tongue,  
would not be very eagerly accepted. But the  
power of Ristori's genius appears to have  
overcome all coldness and indifference; for we  
find that in proportion to the population of  
each city in which she performed her success  
was as great as in this metropolis. We have  
no doubt that she will be welcomed back to  
New York with all the enthusiasm which cha-  
racterized her first appearance on her arrival  
from Europe last September, and we are pleased  
to learn that she will present two new trage-  
dies—*Angelo*, by Victor Hugo, and *Myrrha*, by  
the great Italian poet Alfieri.

The Peace Negotiations—Proposed Basis for Deliberations.

Our latest cable news relating to the peace  
negotiations in Europe will be found in  
another column. The members of the pro-  
posed conference will consist of the repre-  
sentatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia,  
Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as  
Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

The preliminaries supposed to be already  
agreed upon are as follows:—

First—France is not to enlarge her present  
boundaries.

Second—The fortifications of Luxembourg are  
to be evacuated and dismantled.

Third—The future political status of the  
Grand Duchy is to be determined by the con-  
ference.

Fourth—The final decision of the conference  
is to be guaranteed by all the governments  
participating therein.

It will be seen from this telegram that Na-  
poleon does not abandon his purpose. Lux-  
emburg dismantled is a practical gain to  
France. On the other hand, there is nothing to  
indicate that Prussia is to be hindered in her  
work of consolidation.

That Bismarck Note.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago the *Augs-  
burg Gazette* was looked upon as the most reli-  
able organ of European diplomatic intelligence.  
Railroads and telegraphs, however, altered its  
status in that regard, and the *Independence*  
*Belge* succeeded to its position. Until recently  
Brussels has been the great centre of European  
news, more of the diplomatic movements of  
the different courts being gleaned there than in  
any of the other Continental capitals. In its  
turn New York usurps the position formerly  
occupied by the two European cities, and to it  
the people of Europe must henceforth look for  
trustworthy intelligence concerning the plans  
and movements of their own governments.

There is no exaggeration in this statement.  
A brief review of the facts connected with the  
difficulties that have arisen between France  
and Prussia will prove its correctness. When  
we published Bismarck's celebrated despatch  
of the 11th of April, demanding to be informed  
of Louis Napoleon's reasons for the sud-  
den arming which he had ordered, none  
of the European journals seemed to have been  
aware that any cause of quarrel had arisen  
between the two governments. If they had  
had any intimation of the fact either in Paris  
or Berlin the newspapers there did not dare  
to publish it, and in London it is certain they  
had none. After the despatch in question ap-  
peared in the *HERALD* the European papers  
copied it. Then came through the Associated  
Press another telegram from Berlin, dated a  
week later, (the 19th of April), corroborating  
its general character. This was succeeded by  
despatches from London and Paris, through  
the same channel, under date of the 22d and  
23d, announcing that peace was almost de-  
spaired of, and that Marshal MacMahon had  
arrived from Algeria, whence he had been re-  
called by the Emperor.

Although our first Berlin despatch was ac-  
cepted and copied by our own city and  
country journals, some of them endeavored  
to cast doubt upon its accuracy, and as-  
serted that it was got up for mere stock-  
jobbing purposes. The subsequent telegrams  
of course set these imputations at rest, for they  
bore out every word of our original state-  
ment. But something more has been gained  
by the controversy than the vindication of our  
accuracy. It has served to prove that in news  
concerning the diplomatic movements of the  
Old World we are days ahead of our European  
contemporaries. Whether this be owing to the  
superior activity of our correspondents, or to  
the fact that European newspapers are afraid  
to publish what they learn, the result is the  
same. We have unquestionably one great ad-  
vantage over them, and that is that we have  
no fears about what we publish. The facili-  
ties of transmission being equal, that fact  
alone will always enable us to anticipate them  
when any serious diplomatic trouble is brew-  
ing. Is it, therefore, too much to claim that  
New York will for the future be the great  
centre of intelligence for the two hemispheres?  
We have, we think, proved the justice of its  
pretensions to it, and the European journals  
have been compelled to concede them. As to  
the jealousy evinced by some of our own news-  
papers in reference to the share which we have  
individually had in winning this proud posi-  
tion, we care nothing about it. When they say  
that we invented Bismarck's note they simply  
mean that we invented the complication be-  
tween Prussia and France. The compliment  
is one certainly that our modesty will not per-  
mit us to disclaim.

The Press of the South.

It is always a delicate subject to touch  
the press or deal arbitrarily with it in times of  
peace. It is thus not perhaps quite free from  
danger for our military chiefs in the Southern  
States to interfere with it. Thus far they have  
done very well in the exercise of their new  
powers. General Sickles especially has acted  
with a good deal of judgment and wisdom in  
many respects, although we do not altogether  
like his meddling in that flag business. It was  
rather too small an affair, inasmuch as it was  
a mere matter of taste. Different people like  
different flags in public processions;